

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL  
REPORT

OF THE

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL  
SOCIETY

---

FOR THE YEAR 1925

---

WITH PAPERS READ AT THE ANNUAL  
MEETING, FEBRUARY 26, 1925



HONOLULU:  
PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC PRESS  
1925

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MEDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF CAPTAIN JAMES COOK.  
FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE POSSESSION OF  
STEPHEN W. PHILLIPS, OF SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS.

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# HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

## OFFICERS FOR 1925

PRESIDENT ..... BRUCE CARTWRIGHT  
VICE-PRESIDENT ..... REV. HENRY B. RESTARICK  
SECRETARY ..... EDGAR HENRIQUES  
TREASURER ..... EVERARDUS BOGARDUS  
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY ..... W. D. WESTERVELT  
LIBRARIAN ..... MISS CAROLINE GREEN  
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1926 ..... EDGAR HENRIQUES  
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1926 ..... REV. H. B. RESTARICK  
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1926 ..... W. D. WESTERVELT  
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1927 ..... EVERARDUS BOGARDUS  
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1927 ..... SAMUEL W. KING  
TRUSTEE UNTIL 1927 ..... ALBERT P. TAYLOR

## TRUSTEE LIBRARY OF HAWAII

W. D. WESTERVELT

## COMMITTEES

### Finance Committee

REV. H. B. RESTARICK, Chairman  
EVERARDUS BOGARDUS                      GEORGE S. WATERHOUSE

### Duty of Committee

To devise ways and means of providing funds to enable the Society to accomplish its aims.

### House Committee

MISS CAROLINE GREEN, Chairman  
MISS EDNA I. ALLYN                      MISS ETHEL M. DAMON

### Duty of Committee

To take charge of the arrangement and preservation of the Society's Library and collections.

### Editorial and Printing Committee

R. S. KUYKENDALL, Chairman  
REV. H. B. RESTARICK                      W. D. WESTERVELT

### Duty of Committee

To edit and arrange for printing all publications. Shall call for bids for printing.

### Purchasing Committee

W. D. WESTERVELT, Chairman  
REV. H. B. RESTARICK                      HOWARD M. BALLOU

### Duty of Committee

Shall attend to the purchasing and acquisition of new material for the Society's library and collections.

### Membership Committee

MRS. ADA GARTLEY, Chairman  
MRS. B. L. MARX                      MISS ETHEL M. DAMON

### Duty of Committee

Obtain New Members for the Society.



## Minutes of the Annual Meeting

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The thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Hawaiian Historical Society was held Thursday evening, February 26, 1925, in the General Assembly Room of the Library of Hawaii.

In the absence of President Cartwright, Vice-President Restarick called the meeting to order.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting and the later meetings, showing the incorporation of the Society and the adoption of a new Constitution, were read and approved.

Reports by the various officers were read and ordered printed.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as printed in the official list.

The President was authorized to submit to those interested the opportunity of making pledges toward a permanent endowment fund for the following purpose:

Whereas, the valuable collection of books and pamphlets of the Hawaiian Historical Society is now of little use to students and the public, because of the financial inability of the Society, with its present income to provide a librarian, to have charge of its possessions; and,

Whereas, important and valuable material has been offered to the Society, space for which we expect to be provided in the near future, the possession of which material would necessitate the employment of a suitable care taker acting as librarian, to ensure their usefulness to the public;

Therefore, be it resolved, that the President be directed to appoint a committee of three, of which the President shall be one, with power to add to their number, who shall be authorized to raise an endowment fund of fifty thousand dollars, the income from which to be used for the purposes of the Society.

Mr. Westervelt read and commented upon a short letter from our fellow-member, Stephen W. Phillips, of Salem, Mass., who sent the fine insert of medallions published as a frontis-

piece of this report. A vote of appreciation was passed to Mr. Phillips.

Bishop Restarick read a paper by Judge Howay, of British Columbia, on Captain Metcalf.

Professor George Verne Blue, of the University of Hawaii, read a paper on Early Relations between Hawaii and the Northwest.

EDGAR HENRIQUES,  
Secretary.



# Report of the Treasurer of the Hawaiian Historical Society

FROM

JANUARY 24, 1924

TO

FEBRUARY 26, 1925

## INCOME

Balance Forwarded .....	\$ 463.99	
Initiation Fees and Dues.....	318.25	
Life Members, 5 @ \$50.00.....	250.00	
Donations .....	50.00	
Sales of pamphlets.....	21.07	
Interest on Olaa Bonds.....	100.00	
Interest on Savings Account.....	1.58	\$1,204.89

## EXPENSES

General Expenses.....	\$ 113.55	
Printing of Annual Report.....	391.00	
Library of Hawaii.....	100.00	
Balance, Gen. Account (Bank of Bishop)	285.76	
Balance, Sav. Account (Bank of Bishop)	314.58	\$1,204.89

## ASSETS

2—\$1000 Olaa 6% Bonds.....	\$2000.00	
Cash—In Savings Account.....	314.58	
Cash—In General Account.....	285.76	\$2,599.34

Respectfully submitted,  
EVERARDUS BOGARDUS,  
Treasurer.

March 3, 1925.  
Audited and found correct.  
BRUCE CARTWRIGHT.

## Report of the President

---

Honolulu, T. H., February 20, 1925.

*To the Members of the Hawaiian Historical Society,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Following my custom of reporting to you before the Annual Meeting, I herewith submit my report as President of your Society for the year 1924.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Society, held on January 24, 1924, and of the Reorganization meeting, held on June 9, 1924, will tell what the Society has done in open meeting.

Besides these two meeting, your Board of Trustees have held meetings on February 28, 1924, July 1, 1924, November 6, 1924 and February 18, 1925, at which much necessary business was handled.

The treasurer's Report will show that our Endowment Fund is slowly increasing.

Your President and Board of Trustees have been working to gain the following ends, in order to make our Society of more use to Hawaii.

1. To create an endowment fund, the income from which will be sufficient to allow us to accomplish any program we may adopt.
2. The proper housing, care and arrangement of the Society's property.
3. The consolidation under one roof of all Hawaiian Historical Libraries in Honolulu, thus making our Society the recognized source of all data relating to Hawaiian History.

To complete such a comprehensive program requires much time and much work.

At the 1925 Annual Meeting, you will be required to elect a new President and three Trustees, to replace those retiring January, 1925.

Your By-Laws provide that a President and three Trustees be elected at each Annual Meeting. The President to serve for one year and the Trustees for two years. Please give this important matter some thought.

Respectfully,

BRUCE CARTWRIGHT,

President.

## Report of the Librarian

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TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF THE HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Fifty-three volumes have been added to the library during the year; the greater part of which were gifts and exchanges.

Miss Mary Alexander gave us sixteen volumes, which had belonged to her father, Dr. W. D. Alexander, including some bound reports of the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society. Our file of these reports is now complete up to date. All of Dr. Alexander's books contain his attractive book-plate, and many of them his autograph and marginal notes, thus adding to their value. Miss Alexander also gave a number of photographs, among them one of the Sandwich Island Mission House in Cornwall, Connecticut, where Henry Opukahaia lived, and one of his grave in the Cornwall cemetery.

Other gifts to be noted are. "A History of American Whale-fishery from its earliest inception to 1876," from Mr. Bruce Cartwright; the revised edition of "Early Hawaiian Churches" from the editor, Miss Ethel Damon; "More Hawaiian Folktales," from the author, Mr. Thomas G. Thrum. This attractive book supplements Mr. Thrum's previous collection of Hawaiian folktales. "Hawaiian Stories and Wise Sayings," compiled and presented by Miss Laura Green, is one of the publications of the Folklore Foundation of Vassar College; as is also "Hawaiian String-Games," by Mr. Joseph Emerson—both valuable accessions.

Dr. Arthur Mouritz of Honolulu kindly sent the library a copy of the third revised edition of his book, "The Conquest of Small-pox; a Brief History of Vaccination." It gives a history of the epidemics of small-pox in the Hawaiian Islands.

From Mr. W. R. Castle, a little book entitled, "A Narrative of the Voyages Round the World performed by Captain Cook, with an account of his life during the previous and intervening

periods," by A. Kippis, published in London in 1839. It is another edition of our two volume set published in 1789. It is interesting to note that a new edition of this work, with illustrations reproduced in exact facsimile from drawings made during the voyages, has recently been published in New York.

From Mr. W. D. Westervelt has been received a copy of the second revised edition of his *Hawaiian Historical Legends*. An index has been made and a number of minor additions have been inserted in the text.

Through an exchange with Cambridge University we secured a copy of "Kinship Organization and Group Marriage in Australia" by N. W. Thomas. Prof. H. M. Ballou made some exchanges by which we obtained several Catholic Catechisms and Hymnbooks in the Hawaiian language, and also an "Album Historique," supplementing the "Voyage autour du Monde sur la Corvette, La Bonite, 1836 et 1837."

Other new titles are, "The Human Side of Hawaii," by Dr. A. W. Palmer; "A Photostat of Vancouver's Log, 1792-1794"; The Hawaiian number of the National Geographic Magazine, beautifully illustrated and well worth binding; recent publications of the Bishop Museum; the Hawaiian Annual for 1925; and "The Riddle of the Pacific," by J. Macmillan Brown. This very recent work is "A study of the Islands of the Pacific, their peoples, customs and languages; written during a sojourn on Easter Island."

By permission, Mrs. Bernice Elizabeth Nichols used the library in preparing a thesis for the University of Southern California, in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts. Her subject was "The History of Public Education in the Hawaiian Islands, during the period of the Monarchy." She gave me a copy of her very interesting paper for our files.

Hon. George R. Carter very kindly sent us a typed copy of the "Hawaiian Journals of Chester S. Lyman, May 5, 1846, to June 3, 1847; with an index of persons met by Mr. Lyman during his stay in the Hawaiian Islands." We are indeed fortunate to have this part of Mr. Lyman's journal, as much of the material on Hawaii is left out of the recently published book, "Around the Horn to the Sandwich Islands and California."

The Society is indebted to Mr. Bruce Cartwright for two

photographs of the ships "Columbia" and "Lady Washington" on the Northwest coast of America; and to Mr. Henry Smith for two framed pictures of the old fort in Honolulu.

It is gratifying to report that some of the books in the library have been mended in the building; and others are now in the hands of a skillful binder for much needed repairs. I hope that this coming year, funds will allow the binding of an accumulation of reports and valuable papers.

Following the suggestion made by Mr. Frank Cooke at the last annual meeting, I am placing clippings of historical value in a scrap-book.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE P. GREEN,  
Librarian.

# BY-LAWS

## OF THE

# Hawaiian Historical Society

### ARTICLE I

#### Name and Object

Section 1. NAME—The name of this Society is the HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sec. 2. OBJECTS—The objects of this Society are:

- (1) The collection, study and preservation of all material pertaining to the HISTORY of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area, and for such other purposes as pertain thereto; also,
- (2) The compiling of catalogues and indexes of the same;
- (3) The securing and preserving of all material and documents pertaining to genealogies and biographies of Hawaii;
- (4) The investigation and recommendation for permanent marking and preservation of localities of historical interest in Hawaii; and the collection and preservation of stories and traditions relating to the same;
- (5) The preparation and distribution of papers, magazines and books relating to the history of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area;
- (6) And generally to cultivate among the citizens of Hawaii an interest in and a knowledge of the history, folklore and customs of Hawaii, Polynesia and the Pacific area.

### ARTICLE II

#### Members

Section 1. CLASSES—There shall be four classes of membership, as follows:

- (1) ACTIVE MEMBERS. Any person who may be elected by a majority vote at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of the Society, and who has paid an initiation fee of \$1.00 and annual membership dues of \$2.00, may become an Active Member. Active Members may participate by voice and vote in the management of the affairs of the Society.
- (2) LIFE MEMBERS. Any person who may be elected by a majority vote at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of the Society, and who has paid \$50.00 or more at any one time, may become a Life Member, without further payment of dues. Life Members shall have the same rights and privileges as Active Members.
- (3) BENEFACTORS. Any corporation or organization which, or any person who may be elected by a majority vote at any meeting of the Board of Trustees or of the Society, and who has paid in \$1,000 or more to the Society, may become a Benefactor of the Hawaiian



Historical Society. Benefactors are entitled to one vote and to all the privileges of an Active Member. The names of Benefactors shall be displayed on the Roll of Benefactors in the Society's rooms.

(4) HONORARY MEMBERS. Any person who has rendered conspicuous service to the Hawaiian Historical Society, or who has become distinguished for his or her historical work, or who for other reasons may be considered entitled to this honor, may upon unanimous vote of the members of the Board of Trustees, present and voting by secret ballot, become an Honorary Member of the Hawaiian Historical Society. Honorary Members shall have all the privileges of Active Members except the right to vote, and they shall be exempted from the payment of any fees or dues whatever. Their names shall be placed on the Roll of Honorary Members and displayed in the Society's rooms.

### ARTICLE III

#### Trustees and Officers

Section 1. Trustees. The Board of Trustees shall consist of seven members including the President. At the first meeting following the incorporation of the Society, there shall be elected a President and six Trustees. Three of the Trustees to serve for one year or until their successors are elected, and three to serve for two years or until their successors are elected, and then each year thereafter the Society shall elect a President and three Trustees. The President for one year and the three Trustees for two years.

Sec. 2. OFFICERS. The officers of the Hawaiian Historical Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. The President alone to be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society. The remaining officers to be elected after the Annual Meeting by the Trustees, from among their number. The officers shall hold office until the next Annual Meeting or until their successors in office are elected.

Sec. 3. QUORUM. Four Trustees, including the President, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Trustees. Any number of members present at any meeting of the Society shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 4. VACANCIES IN OFFICE. In the event of the absence or disability of any officer or member of the Board of Trustees, the remaining Trustees may appoint any member of the Society to perform the duties of such officer or Trustee, during such absence or disability.

Sec. 5. DUTIES OF OFFICERS. The duties of officers shall be those usual to such office.

Sec. 6. POWERS OF TRUSTEES. All the property of the Hawaiian Historical Society is vested in the Board of Trustees. The Trustees shall have full control of all property and also of all activities of the Society. No bills shall be incurred, moneys spent, or property disposed of unless by vote of the majority of the Board of Trustees. No obligation of any nature shall be undertaken in behalf of the Society unless with the approval of the Board of Trustees.

### ARTICLE IV

#### Committees

Section 1. The Board of Trustees may appoint any special com-

mittee that they may consider necessary, but there shall be the following standing committees appointed annually by the President:

1. Finance Committee.
2. House Committee.
3. Editorial and Printing Committee.
4. Membership Committee.

All committees must report to the Trustees and obtain the approval of the Trustees before taking any action which can in any way bind the Society.

Sec. 2. FINANCE COMMITTEE. The President shall appoint annually a Finance Committee consisting of at least three members. This committee shall devise ways and means of providing sufficient funds to enable the Society to accomplish its aims.

Sec. 3. HOUSE COMMITTEE. The President shall appoint annually a House Committee of at least three members. This committee shall have charge of the arrangement and preservation of the Society's collections, with the approval of the Trustees.

Sec. 4. EDITORIAL AND PRINTING COMMITTEE. The President shall appoint annually an Editorial and Printing Committee consisting of at least three members. This committee shall edit and arrange for printing all publications to be issued by the Society. They shall call for bids for all printing. All material to be printed and all bids for printing must first be authorized by the Trustees.

Sec. 5. MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE. The President shall appoint annually a Membership Committee of at least three members. The duties of this committee shall be to secure applications for membership in the Society.

## ARTICLE V

### Miscellaneous

Section 1. MEETINGS. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held in Honolulu at such place and time as the Board of Trustees may appoint in the months of January or February. At this meeting Annual Reports shall be presented, the election of a President and Trustees shall take place, and other business transacted that may come before the meeting. Other meetings of the Society may be called at any time by the Board of Trustees, by mailing notices of such meeting to each member at least seven days before such meeting is held.

Sec. 2. TRUSTEES' MEETINGS. The Board of Trustees shall meet once every three months. The President may call a meeting of the Board of Trustees at any time by mailing to each Trustee notice of such meeting at least two days prior thereto.

Sec. 3. AMENDMENTS. The Charter and By-Laws of the Hawaiian Historical Society may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present and voting at any meeting of the Society. Written notice of any amendments must be given the Board of Trustees at least five days previous to such meeting. The Board of Trustees shall present such proposed amendments to the meeting with their recommendations thereon.

I, HOWARD M. BALLOU, Secretary of the Board of Managers of the Hawaiian Historical Society, herewith certify that the foregoing By-Laws are true and correct copy of the By-Laws of the Hawaiian Historical Society which were adopted at the meeting of the Board of Managers on February 28, 1924.

HOWARD M. BALLOU.

## Medals Commemorative of Captain James Cook

By STEPHEN W. PHILLIPS, *Salem, Massachusetts*

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There are six medals commemorative of Captain James Cook and his discoveries known to collectors or to be strictly accurate four medals and a variant of one of them and a paste medallion. Reproductions of the three most interesting ones accompany this article. Several of these medals have been engraved more or less accurately many times and one or two have been reproduced photographically in different books relating to Cook. There is however no readily accessible account or description of all the different medals.

The six items are as follows:

- (a) The Resolution and Adventure Medal. 1772.\*
- (b) Royal Society Medal. 1784.
- (c) Courage and Perseverance Medal. 1780.
- (d) Killed at Owhyhee Medal. 1780.
- (e) Paste Medallion by James Tassie.
- (f) French Medal. 1823.

Taking these up in order the Resolution and Adventure Medal was struck at the mint to commemorate the sailing of Captain Cook on his second voyage. It was engraved by Barnett, one of the the engravers at the mint and on the obverse shows a portrait of George the Third and on the reverse the two ships, "Resolution" and "Adventure," sailing from England. A number of copies in silver were struck and I believe one or two in gold and a large number in bronze. A number of these were carried out by the expedition to present to chiefs in the islands which might be discovered and occasionally one has come to light in the South Sea in a more or less battered condition.

The second medal, the so-called Royal Society Medal, is by far the most beautiful. It was engraved by Lewis Pingo, long an assistant engraver at the mint and at this time the chief engraver. It has on its face a very beautiful portrait of Cook

and on the reverse the seal of the Royal Society. There were a few copies in gold, a number in silver, and several in bronze, the latter for the subscribers.

The Courage and Perseverance Medal was probably struck when the news of Cook's death reached England. Under what circumstances I do not know nor have I been able to find out the name of the engraver. It is a creditable piece of work though not as finely done as either of the first two. On the obverse is a god but not fine portrait of Cook. On the reverse the inscription "Courage and Perseverance." I have never seen copies in either gold or silver and ones in bronze are fairly rare.

The fourth medal is the same on the obverse as the third but on the reverse the inscription is "Killed by the Indians at Owhyhee." Which of these two is the oldest is not known. Evidently the medal was made in one form and the inscription was not satisfactory so a new reverse die with a different one was made. The fourth like the third has only come to my knowledge in bronze. I have not been able to discover that these two medals were struck either by the authority of the government or of any society and they were probably a private venture.

The paste Medallion, 4.10 inches by 3.25 inches, by James Tassie was of a type common at that time. The only copy of which I have any knowledge is the one in the Scottish National Gallery at Edinburgh.

The last of the Cook medals was struck in France in 1823 in a set of medals of eminent men marked "Durand edidit." It is a perfectly creditable medal but struck so long afterwards and merely as a commercial undertaking has no especial interest to Cook collectors.

## Early Relations Between Hawaii and the Northwest Coast

BY GEORGE VERNE BLUE

---

This paper aims to show, as far as may be done in the time allotted, how there came to be relations between the North Pacific mainland and these islands of the sea, their type, their course, prospects, and the reasons for their cessation. Chronologically, this period runs from Captain Cook's voyage as one terminal date to 1849 as the other. At the latter time intercourse switched definitely from the northern region to California.

As a chapter in the history of the Pacific area of America, as well as in the history of this territory, studies on this topic are well worth while. No complete synthesis has yet been made, but two thoughtful articles which I must acknowledge are Guy Vernon Bennett's "Early Relations of the Sandwich Islands to the Old Oregon Country," in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, vol. IV, (pp. 116-126) and T. G. Thrum's "History of the Hudson's Bay Company's Agency in Honolulu," in the Hawaiian Historical Society's *Annual Report* for 1911 (pp. 35-49).

As the first connection between the Hawaiian Island and the Northwest Coast, Captain Cook's voyage has been called the stepping stone for all subsequent voyages. However, I should be inclined to award to the mute, unconscious forces of nature the prize for first bringing the mainland to the very doorstep of Hawaii, that is to say, its beaches.

The tides and currents which bore great fallen trees to Hawaii were real agents in historical event. From them Kamehameha the Conqueror fashioned his largest and best war causes. I have often wondered, had the white sea-captains not come, if that capable king might not, after the consolidation of his realm had been effected, have despatched some native explorers upon a sea venture to find whence came these strange

and valuable timbers. A desperate venture, truly, but its success would not have been beyond the bounds of possibility.

But we must stay within the limits of sober fact. Dixon and Portlock, who followed Cook, found the islands an excellent station for wintering, and reprovisioning their ships. After stocking up with breadfruit, yams, coconuts and wicker baskets, they sailed to the Northwest Coast, and secured a load of furs. On their way to Canton they again stopped at Hawaii. This was in the years 1783-1787.<sup>1</sup>

Actual connection between the two regions became a fact when that shrewd and not over-scrupulous adventurer, Captain Meares, began to carry out his schemes. These took shape in 1788-1789 in a colony at Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island (nameless at that date) which was to be the forerunner of British empire in the Pacific. Meares hoped to see the Sandwich Islanders some day the subjects of King George. Firmly established in the Northwest and in these islands, British domination of the Pacific Coast would virtually be assured.<sup>2</sup>

On land purchased, so he claimed, from the Indians, Meares established a colony of Chinese laborers, for whom he provided Hawaiian wives, possibly as one historian suggests, "with the idea that the less conversation between married folk the more harmony." When his plans were brought to naught by Spanish interference, the Hawaiians, both men and women, were probably scattered, some at least being taken to Mexico, while others doubtless remained and mingled with the natives at Nootka.

During the two decades that followed when no permanent settlements were made, but trade, particularly by American ships, went on, there was a slight but continuous trickle of Hawaiians to and from the coast. While Gray, the American captain was at Clayoquot Sound in 1792 a disastrous attack by the Indians on his small company was averted only by the loyalty of an Hawaiian member of the crew who was privy to the plot. This would indicate that the natives were used to dealing with Hawaiians and had approached this man expecting to make him a friend in the enemy's camp.<sup>3</sup>

The abortive effort of the Winship brothers of Boston to establish an American settlement on the Columbia river was the first attempt since Meares' failure actually to enlist Hawaiians as colonists. Their ship, the *Albatross*, left the Islands April 13, 1810, carrying some livestock from here, and twenty-five Kanakas. It is probable that when the colony was given up, these men returned to their homes.<sup>4</sup>

Close on the heels of the Winships trod that indefatigable and practical dreamer, John Jacob Astor. The enlisting of Hawaiians for that ill-fated enterprise is too well known to justify retelling in detail, but two incidents for their human interest cannot be passed over and the significance of the whole affair must be emphasized. Twelve Hawaiians were taken to serve as employees at the factory, their ability as boatmen having impressed Astor's partners, and another twelve were taken as members of the ship's crew.

When the uncertain channel of the Columbia was reached, two Kanakas were ordered to accompany the second boat sent out to locate the passage. Like the first, this boat also was capsized, and all but three of its men were drowned. The two Islanders and one white man undressed in the water, managed to right the boat and bail it out. In the bitter night that followed the Hawaiians were benumbed to an indifference to their fate, and about midnight one died. The other prostrated himself on the body of his countryman and refused to move. By morning the boat had drifted ashore, and there the two survivors, seeking for food, managed to lose each other in the woods. The Islander was not found until the next day, nearly dead. That night the other was buried from the ship by his compatriots.

Tragedy continued to stalk the unhappy vessel. Later on while trading northward the ship was blown up in the midst of a successful Indian attack, and American captain and sailors, Scotch partners, and Hawaiian crew were destroyed together.<sup>5</sup>

During the short life of the Astor post more Hawaiians were added to the employees there. The islands themselves were an important link in the whole enterprise. Hunt, one of the American partners, sailed thither for succor when disaster began to overshadow the little colony, and the sums he spent must have materially helped to bulge the King's purse. Astor himself expected his posts to draw supplies from the islands, and had a somewhat vague idea of securing one island for a ships' rendezvous as part of his commercial establishment. The links in his visioned chain of wealth were Astoria, Honolulu, Canton, Boston.

I am unable to say what were the terms of the contracts for service between the Astorians and the Hawaiians. Unquestionably His Majesty's consent had to be gained before his subjects were allowed to leave the kingdom.



The significant fact from the Hawaiian side of this affair lies in this, that when the Northwest Fur Company took over Astor's posts they kept the Hawaiians in their employ and increased their number. From this time on until 1850 at least, possibly longer, there was a small but steady stream of permanent immigration into the Northwest Coast from the islands.<sup>6</sup>

In 1813-1814 McGillivray at Fort Okanagan had a part Kanaka force. The latter suffered severely from cold, and appear to have spent most of the time in sleeping, eating, drinking rum-and-molasses and smoking. Later on in 1814 six Kanakas were with a party returning to the upper country from Fort George. It is noted that in passing the dangerous tribes at the Cascades the party wore leathern armor. Later on eighteen Hawaiians were induced by a Russian renegade from a Boston ship to desert Fort George and start for California where he promised them prosperity and pleasure. After the third day, they re-deserted and returned to the fort. Their Russian leader was captured and sent to the Hawaiian islands, an easy way of getting rid of undesirables.

About 1820 another Nor' Wester led an expedition into the Shoshone country (Eastern Oregon and Idaho). Here three of his Hawaiians were killed by Indians and buried along the river, whose name, "Owyhee," in all probability is witness to this unhappy incident.

When the two great British fur companies were combined under the name of the older, the reconstituted Hudson's Bay Company continued and expanded the policy of cultivating relations with Hawaii. Indeed, the population of Oregon in this colonial period is of a very international complexion. Scotch and English factors, French *voyageurs*, Iroquois Indians from the Great Lakes and Hawaiians from the islands of the sea served together under the banner of the great company.

In 1827 the Macmillan exploring expedition to the Fraser river country consisted of Kanakas, Canadians and Iroquois. Probably there were others in the second expedition in 1827. Two of the names, Como and Peopeo, suggest this, though these men may have been Indians.<sup>7</sup>

In 1834 Hawaiians accompanied John Work to Southern Oregon for the establishment of Fort Umpqua. With part of the region they seem to have been already familiar. When Governor Simpson visited Fort Vancouver in 1841-1842, Hawaiians were in the party, probably joining at Fort Colville or

Walla Walla. Again, they were found far north at Stikeen when young John McLoughlin was murdered by his own men.<sup>8</sup>

The greatest number, in any one place at least, were to be found around Fort Vancouver. Of these an Oregon pioneer writes, "Dr. McLoughlin had a great many Indians and Kanakas. Whatever he told them to do they had to do."<sup>9</sup> In 1838 the company's sawmill employed twenty-eight men.<sup>10</sup> There is an interesting document in the Hawaiian Archives, dated 1840, indicating the relations between the company and the Hawaiian government. The agent in Honolulu, George Pelly, contracts with the governor, Kekuanaoa, for sixty men for service on the Columbia river.<sup>11</sup>

In this decade of the forties, particularly following the withdrawal of the Hudson's Bay Company, one finds the Hawaiians mentioned in various capacities, and as apparently making up a substantial part of the small population, small, that is to 1845. Pioneer writers mention them constantly as boatmen, laborers, millmen, cooks, miners, and there is record of at least one preacher, "Kanaka William," who ministered to a small congregation of his fellow islanders.<sup>12</sup> In 1844, according to R. C. Wyllie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, there were about three hundred Hawaiians on the Northwest Coast. It is obvious that most of them would have been in the Columbia river country.<sup>13</sup>

As miners, Hawaiians appeared in appreciable numbers in the gold rush to southern Oregon in the fifties and sixties. From the Mining Records of Jackson County, one man called Kanaka Jo occurs as purchaser of mining property. One of the district was named Kanaka Flat and in 1866, "Koleikipi (Kanaka) and Co" took possession of a mining claim "situated on Kanaka Flat and about twenty yards from the house now occupied by us."<sup>14</sup>

This, then, has been the development of the connection of Hawaiians with the Northwest Coast, commencing as chance voyagers and ending as inhabitants and settlers.

Romantic and interesting as this is, however, it is not by any means the whole story, nor indeed the most important part of it. Commercial and political relations remain to be considered. I can only sketch in outline these latter, for I have not yet collected sufficient details to speak surely of the entire period.

That all trading enterprises in the Oregon country con-

sidered the Hawaiian Islands an integral part of their scope is certain.<sup>15</sup> The surplus products of the Hudson's Bay Company were disposed of mainly to the islands and the Russian settlements, but with the withdrawal of the Russians, the islands together with California became the great sources of disposal.

In 1829, the "Owyhee" under Captain Dominis sailed up the Columbia, the first American ship there since 1814. He carried thence the first cargo of salmon to the islands.<sup>16</sup> When Wyeth in 1832-1835 attempted to re-establish American trading in Oregon he was backed by Boston merchants interested in the Northwest Coast, the Hawaiian Islands, and China. His ship, the *May Dacre*, carried several Hawaiians as crew and employees. When Wyeth started for Fort Hall, he took twelve Kanakas with him "to accustom them to forest life." Evidently they did not take kindly to the wilderness for they deserted and took with them a horse. Wyeth wrote to Dr. McLoughlin about this.<sup>17</sup>

In the later thirties and forties six to ten trips a year were made by ships plying between the islands and the Columbia. The Marine News in the *Sandwich Island Gazette* and the *Polynesian* for those years repeats again and again the names of the *Toulon*, the *Henry*, the *Chenamus*, *Nereide*, (boats none of them of more than three hundred tons burden), as running fairly regularly between the two places. The average voyage was three weeks, but a fortunate trip might be made in a fortnight, while an unlucky one, as once in the case of the *Toulon*, ran above fifty-four.

In 1844, imports from the Columbia river were about three per cent of the total imports of the kingdom. In 1845 the percentage had more than doubled. In 1847 a further but slight percentage increase was shown.<sup>18</sup>

This increasing commercial connection is reflected in the columns of the *Polynesian* which printed many articles on Oregon and discussed at length the probable future of that region and Hawaii. An interchange of products, it was argued, if not marred by selfishness, would result in the greater good of both.<sup>19</sup> Even as late as 1850, the king in his speech to his parliament includes Oregon along with California, Vancouver's Island, the possessions of the Russians and Kamschatka as places which "afford a profitable outlet for more than my islands can produce."<sup>20</sup> During the larger part of the forties, it will be remembered, Oregon was not a possession of the

United States, but semi-independent, provisional government.

The cessation of relations, at least of trade, after 1849, I should lay to two causes: the development of overland transporting routes from the East to the Northwest Coast, and the rapid settlement of California and development of San Francisco, incident to the discovery of gold.

Thus do events mould history, and partly at least, mark the path for men to walk in.

<sup>1</sup>Capt. George Dixon, *A Voyage Around the World*, (2 ed. London, 1789), pp. 96-158, recounts the transactions in the islands and the voyage to the Northwest Coast.

<sup>2</sup>Mears, *Voyages Made in the Years 1788-89*, (London, 1790), pp. xxxix, 28, 209-210. Also Bancroft, *Northwest Coast*, I, p. 211, note 13.

<sup>3</sup>Bancroft, *op. cit.*, p. 258.

<sup>4</sup>Bancroft, *Northwest Coast*, II, p. 132.

<sup>5</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 148, 150, and 197. See also Irving, *Astoria*, chap. VI-VII. Paging differs in the many editions of this noted work. The Hawaiian element in Astor's unlucky venture is shown in good proportion in Skinner's *Adventures of Oregon* (Chronicles of America, vol. 22), chapter 4.

<sup>6</sup>For this paragraph and the one following, see Bancroft, *op. cit.*, pp. 239, 259, 267, 276.

<sup>7</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 464, 477.

<sup>8</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 527, 655, and Bancroft's *Hist. Ore.*, I, p. 37.

<sup>9</sup>Bacon's, *Mercantile Life at Oregon City*, MS (Bancroft Library, Univ. Calif.), p. 20. Quoted in Bancroft, *Hist. Ore.*, I, p. 48, note 41.

<sup>10</sup>*Sen. Doc.*, 25 Cong. 2 Sess., Vol. 5, Doc. 470 (June 6, 1838); Alexander Ross, *Adventures of the First Settlers on the Oregon and Columbia Rivers*, mentions their suffering from cold.

<sup>11</sup>Reprinted in *Ore. Hist. Quart.*, vol. XXV, No. 1 (March, 1924), p. 72.

<sup>12</sup>M. P. Deady, *Hist. Ore.*, MS (Bancroft Library, Univ. of Calif.), pp. 34-35, and Thos. M. Anderson, "Vancouver Reservation Case," *Ore. Hist. Quart.*, vol. VIII, p. 223 (Sept. 1907).

<sup>13</sup>*Friend*, Sept. 4, 1844 (Vol. II, No. IX), p. 79, R. C. Wyllie's "Notes." Mr. Wyllie writes: "They are generally engaged for a period of three years and gain \$19 a month. They are never sent east of the Rocky Mountains."

<sup>14</sup>G. V. Blue, "Mining Laws of Jackson County," *Ore. Hist. Quart.*, vol. XXIII, p. 139, note 3.

<sup>15</sup>The economic relation, had, as might be expected, its political reflection. The Democratic Territorial Convention in 1853 declared the Sandwich Islands to be a natural appendage of the Pacific Coast, and that Oregon was interested in their acquisition by the United States. Woodward, *Political Parties in Oregon*, p. 56.

<sup>16</sup>Bancroft, *Northwest Coast*, II, pp. 442-443.

<sup>17</sup>*Op. cit.*, pp. 592-593.

<sup>18</sup>*Polynesian*, Jan. 18, 1845, Collector's Statement; Mar. 7, 1846, Statement of Imports, etc., for 1845; Jan. 8, 1848, the same for 1847.

<sup>19</sup>*Polynesian*, Dec. 18, 1847, p. 123.

<sup>20</sup>*Polynesian*, April 30, 1850, p. 190.

## A Word About Idaho

BY W. D. WESTERVELT

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In Professor Blue's paper reference is made to the Idaho Hawaiians as follows: "About 1820 another Nor' Wester led an expedition into the Shoshone country (Eastern Oregon and Idaho). Here three of his Hawaiians were killed by Indians and buried along the river whose name, Owyhee, is in all probability witness to this unhappy incident."

It is worth while to add to this paragraph a more complete statement of the circumstances concerning this group of Hawaiians.

The United States Bureau of Ethnology has this statement in Bulletin No. 39 (two volumes published in 1910): "Owyhee is mentioned by Ross (Fur Hunters, 1, 83, 130, 1885) with the Iroquois and Abnaki, as if the name of an Indian tribe, members of which formed a party of voyagers on Columbia River, Oregon.

"The name, however, is simply an early form of Hawaii, Kanakas having made their influence felt on the Northwest Coast in the early half of the nineteenth century and later..

"The name, spelled Owyhee, survives as that of a river in Nevada, Oregon and Idaho, a range of mountains, a desert, a county in Idaho, and a postoffice town in the state last mentioned."

These Hawaiians, perhaps with others, show the influence they had on fur traders by leaving so many geographical references to their dwelling for a time along the upper parts of the great river, Columbia. They must have been good hunters. The Bulletin of the United States Ethnology says that as late as the middle of the last century about One Hundred Sandwich Islanders were employed as laborers about Fort Vancouver, using their own language, etc.

A letter from Mr. Scott Brainard, Y. M. C. A. secretary, to his former instructor in history in Idaho University recently brought out the following statement:

University of Idaho,  
April 6th, 1925.

Mr. Scott Brainard,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

Mr. John E. Rees, in his book, Idaho: Chronology, Nomenclature, and Bibliography, Page 99, makes this statement concerning the origin of the name, Owyhee River.

"This is the name which Captain James Cook gave to the Sandwich Islands in 1778, but the word is now spelled "Hawaii." In 1819 Donald McKenzie outfitted three Owyhees who were employed by the Hudson's Bay Co. to trap this stream for beaver during the winter. The Indians found and murdered them, since which time this stream has been called the Owyhee River."

Very truly yours,

C. J. BROSMAN.

Department American History.

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